

ATTACK BY SEA AND LAND ENDS OTOMAN'S HOLD UPON TREBIZOND

Beaten, Sultan's Army Defending Most Important of All Turkish Strongholds On Armenian Coast, Falls Back Before Russ

SLAV COMMANDER PUSHES ON TO KNIT LINE CLOSER

Seeking To Join Czar's Force Now Occupying Positions West of Erzerum and Extend Solid Front Across Eastern District

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, April 19.—With the fall of Trebizond, the most important Black Sea port of Turkey, into the hands of the Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the sweeping defeat of the Turkish farther south, the campaign in that theater of the world war has assumed a new phase. The capture of Trebizond, officially confirmed yesterday by Petrograd, gives the Slavs in Turkish Armenia an inlet into Turkey and a base of operations, the importance of which in their struggle with the Sultan's forces, can hardly be overestimated.

Turkey's Loss Heavy

Not only does it take from the Turks the possession of this city upon which they have been depending for the concentration of their men and supplies for their northern armies, but it places the forces of the Grand Duke upon the flank of their armies operating to the west of Lake Van and in the rear of the forces fighting west and north of Diarbekir, recently captured by Russians.

Military observers here declare that Trebizond's fall, while it by no means crushes the Turkish resistance in that part of the field, is one of the most severe blows the Sultan has suffered since he entered the war as an ally of Germany.

Attack By Sea and Land
The attack upon the Black Sea port was made by the Russians in large force. The Grand Duke has been pushing the city for some days, and only yesterday was said to have reached a point less than fifteen miles from the fortifications that defended it. The attack is said to have been made from land and sea simultaneously, and the city was carried with a rush that sent the Turkish defenders flying before the invading Slavs.

Grand Duke Nicholas is said to be continuing his drive of the Turkish army toward Baidur, southeast of Trebizond, and to be making an attempt now to break down the lines of Ottoman forces that separate his columns on the Black Sea and those which have overrun the country in the direction of the Tigris valley from Erzerum. Should he be able to accomplish this he will have secured a solid line stretching to the eastward, and he is in a position to move forward with his entire command, toward Aleppo, and the Bagdad railroad.

Weather Hinders Fighting

There were but minor assaults on the western front. At Verdun, the weather continued to hinder major operations, but the Germans are reported to have launched attacks against the French positions at Steinbrunn, seven hundred yards south of Haumont, on the Verdun front. Berlin claims success here, and the capture of the position with 1647 prisoners, while the French reports say that the Teutons penetrated the French first line, but were "partly ejected." A bombardment of the French trenches around Cote de l'Homme Mort and Cumieres, as well as about Donauvont, is also reported.

The British were more successful. On the front held by them they attacked and penetrated the German trenches in several places making good their gains of ground, by consolidating the positions. The despatches from the fighting in the Tigris valley, however, reports that the British forces there, were driven back some five hundred yards by the Turks.

Fierce attacks against the Russian lines around Iskull failed to break down the Slav resistance, although the Teutons repeated them several times, each time losing heavily.

Italians Win and Lose
The Italians continued to see-saw back and forth with the Austrians. They reported last night that they had successfully attacked and captured the Austrian positions at Colidiana, where they mined and destroyed the trenches of the enemy, later occupying the crater. They were, however, compelled to retreat from their advanced positions at Segana, where the Austrians had massed heavy guns and large numbers of infantry for a determined attack.

WORK DAY IN FRANCE IS ADVANCED AN HOUR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, April 19.—The chamber of deputies yesterday adopted the proposal to advance the legal time one hour for the duration of the war. The purpose of the measure is to increase the number of the actions during the daylight hours, and economize the consumption of gas and coal. A similar measure was adopted in Germany some time ago.

GENERAL FUNSTON ASKS WASHINGTON FOR MORE TROOPS

Death of Villa Still Unconfirmed and Mexican Hatred of Americans Spreads

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN ANTONIO, April 19.—General Funston last night telegraphed the war department a request for twenty-five hundred more troops, to meet the crisis which appears to be growing more acute in Mexico. In his despatch General Funston stated that General Feshing is in actual need of these additional men.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In this city and along the Mexican border the belief is growing that the report of Villa's death was manufactured for American consumption in Juarez, and there are not lacking those who declare that Villa himself was one of the prime factors in the little plot to throw the United States government off the trail and induce it to withdraw its troops from Mexico.

Brig Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding at El Paso, has declared his belief that the Villa story is a big hoax. Nothing official or unofficial has come to light to confirm the report of the outlaw's death, burial and disinterment, and the continued failure to advance any further evidence from the Carranza faction in Mexico is taken as proof that Villa is not dead.

Factions Seen in Accord

The same set of facts are regarded as pointing to a tacit agreement between the bandit and Carranza officials to trick the United States. The rapidly increasing friction between the troops under General Pershing and the Mexicans, a friction that began with the clash between Major Tompkins' troops at Parral and the Carranza soldiers, is alarming local war department officials. The columns under Pershing have been held up and are now making time south of Parral, awaiting permission to resume their chase of Villa.

In the meantime the hatred of Americans, frequently manifested by all factions in Mexico, has assumed alarming proportions, and there are many indications that any attempt on the part of the Americans to begin anew their pursuit of Villa would bring about an open break with Carranza and his de facto government.

Mexicans Are Sniping

Frequent reports of sniping by bandits reached the climax yesterday when it was reported that a party of American soldiers were fired upon near a camp of United States soldiers Sunday night.

In answer to all these facts, Consul General Carranza representative at El Paso last night issued a statement affirming his belief in the report of Villa's death.

YUAN SHIH-KAI NOW REPORTED VERY ILL

Aged President of China Breaks Down Under Strain

(Special Cable to Hawaii Hoichi.)
TOKIO, April 19.—Yuan Shih-kai is ill, according to despatches received here last night. The strain under which he has been for some time, owing to the revolution has proved too much for him, and his health is said to have broken down. He is now in bed suffering from a high fever. He is delicious it is reported, and talks continually and irritably, declaring that China has been invaded by the Japanese.

PEACE TALKS BEGIN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, April 18.—The rebels and President Yuan of China have arranged an armistice and are now negotiating for peace, according to an official despatch. Leaders of both factions are endeavoring to reunite the provinces.

SUBMARINES AND MINES HAVE KILLED THOUSANDS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, April 19.—The press bureau of the war office here last night gave out a statement dealing with the casualties from the submarine and mine warfare started by Germany. Since the outbreak of the war, 3117 non-combatants have lost their lives in maritime disasters due to mines or submarines of the enemy. Of these there have been 1734 seamen, 188 fishermen and 1173 passengers.

PREMIER SEES MIKADO

(Special Cable to Hawaii Hoichi.)
TOKIO, April 19.—Count Okuma, premier of Japan, and Baron K. Ishii, minister of foreign affairs were received by the Emperor at the palace, yesterday. The statement discussed the situation in China, and the new immigration bill of the United States.

AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effect. Because of its tonic and laxative effect, this new Quinine does not cause the usual headache. It does not cause nervousness, nor ringing in the head. Remember, there is only one "Bromo Quinine." The signature of H. W. Grove is on each box.

BRITISH CABINET AVERTS DOWNFALL

Compromise Is Effected in Conscription Issue and Ministry Will Remain Intact

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, April 19.—The London Daily News, in a leading article published this morning, says that a compromise has been reached and that the cabinet crisis over the conscription question has been averted.

The cabinet has adopted the principle of general conscription, but no attempt is to be made to put the principle into effect at present. It is, however, decided that general service will be brought into play later should it be found necessary in order to win the war with Germany.

This compromise comes at a moment when the crisis over the question of general conscription had become acute, threatening to disrupt the coalition cabinet. There have been no resignations from the ministry as yet, and now as it appears that an agreement has been reached, there will be none, it is said.

The battle was closely drawn, for members of parliament now with the colors had been granted extra leave of absence from their commands in order that they might remain until the division, which was expected on the conscription question.

GERMAN PLOTTER DEFEATS JUSTICE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Acting on the protest of the German embassy, the state department last night asked the department of justice to release Wolf von Igel, secretary to Captain von Papen, former military attaché to the German embassy, who was arrested in New York yesterday, after a desperate fight with the secret service and department of justice agents. Von Igel is accused of having been implicated in the plot to destroy the Welland canal.

Following the indictment of von Papen on a similar charge, the German grand jury which has been investigating the conspiracy brought an indictment against von Igel and the arrest followed. When confronted by the officers of the secret service the man made a desperate fight, shouting, when the agents drew their revolvers, "shoot if you dare. It means war with Germany if you do." He insisted that the officers had no right to arrest him, pleading diplomatic immunity for his acts.

The German embassy also pleads that he is entitled to diplomatic immunity and the state department has asked the department of justice to release him unless his alleged crimes were committed before he became attached to the embassy.

JAMES ROBINSON HOLT DEAD AT ADVANCED AGE

Born in Honolulu and Lived Here Seventy-seven Years

James Robinson Holt, a kamaoan waterfront man and rancher, died at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 1155 Kamehameha road, Kalihi, from Bright's disease. The funeral will be held this afternoon in the interment being in the Nuuanu cemetery, where the family owns a plot. Services for the deceased will take place in the mortuary chapel of M. E. Silva, Kukui, near Nuuanu street, at half-past three o'clock.

The pallbearers will be the following: Henry Smith, Charles Lucas, Charles Clark, William Allen, William R. Holt and Harry H. Holt.

The deceased was seventy-seven years old and a day old. He was born on October 17, 1838, at Pakaka, this city, where the Allen & Robinson lumber yard is now situated. The deceased was the son of Robert William and Watty Robinson Holt, and was preceded by a younger brother, Owen Jones Holt, in 1891.

In his early youth Holt was connected with the old firm of Robinson & Company, which later was to become known as Allen & Robinson. After the death of his father, he and two brothers conducted the Halemano Ranch in the District of Waialua, this island. This ranch is now owned and controlled by the Waialua Agricultural Company, of which W. W. Goodale has been manager for many years past.

The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lokalia Holt, and a son by her, James L. Holt; a son, Robert Holt, of Kalaupapa, Molokai, by a former marriage; a brother, John Dominis Holt, residing at Oxford, England, and the following nephews: William Owen J. George H., Edward S., and Charles J. Holt, a niece, Mrs. Annie K. Kentwell, and several grand-children, nephews and nieces.

DEMOCRATS ELECT GOVERNOR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Rufino Pleasant, former attorney general under the administration of Governor Luther Hall and the regular Democratic candidate for the post won easily in the primaries held in Louisiana yesterday. This practically assures his election at the polls in November.

BOURBON DEADLOCK OVER SUGAR CLAUSE STILL IS UNBROKEN

President Wilson Urges Adoption of Senate Measure, Which Sets Time Limit

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Kitchin, Democratic house leader and father of the bill repealing the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff measure, announced last night that the conference committee has been unable to reach an agreement on the divergent house and senate repeal bills. The house bill repeals the free sugar clause absolutely, while the senate would maintain a duty only until May 1, 1920.

It was announced that Mr. Kitchin will today ask the house to reaffirm its original position favoring the repeal. There is a strong belief in the upper house that the senate finally will have to yield and come to the point of view of the representatives.

Democratic senators will caucus today, as the leaders are urging immediate action on the sugar measure. It is felt that it has already taken up too much time and should have been settled long ago.

Favors Senate Bill
It is openly stated in the house and senate that President Wilson is in favor of the senate provision calling for a duty for four years only. Senator Simmons, one of the senate conferees, made a long call upon the President at the White House yesterday, and when he left it was asserted that he was going back to the conference prepared to insist upon the acceptance of the senate measure.

The conferees worked hard over the measure yesterday, spending six hours in an effort to reach an agreement. The house representatives stood pat on the original Kitchin bill, refusing to give ground. The senators also proved obdurate.

MAUI RUNS UPON REEF: UNDAMAGED

Inter-Island Steamer Pulled Off Hour After Striking: Berg in Command

While leaving port last evening for Hilo, the inter-island steamer Maui apt. Frank Berg, grounded on the reef west of the channel between buoy No. 3 and No. 5.

She was pulled off at six-fifty o'clock an hour after she struck the reef, by the young tugs Makana, Louise, Hukihuki and Helena and the inter-island steamer Waihele. She was not damaged. J. W. Sheedy, superintendent of the inter-island, made a preliminary investigation when the Maui docked. He said that the steering gear probably had gone wrong.

Captain Berg said that he alone assumed responsibility for what had occurred. It was his first mishap in thirty-eight years of service at sea—since he was eleven years old he has been on ships.

Fuller investigations will be made. After docking at Pier 14 the Maui was towed by the Makana to the dry dock to have a line removed from her propeller, which had been fouled when the tugs were dragging her from the reef.

No cargo nor passengers were in the steamer. She was en route to Hilo to load sugar.

The Makana and Waihele had a line towed to her stern and the Young tug worked together. When she swung free the Makana caught her head and towed her into port.

She had coal on her after deck. Part of this was jettisoned to lighten her.

HILO ASKS PERMISSION TO HOLD FAIR ON WHARF

Privilege Is Sought From Members of Harbor Board

H. B. Elliot, chairman of the Fifth Civic Convention and County Fair at Hilo has written to the harbor commissioners requesting that Kukio wharf in Hilo be put at the disposal of the committee for the purposes of housing the exhibits of the fair and holding the civic convention in September.

It is stated in the request that the committee will take all care of the structure and see to its proper policing and guarding and replace it in the same condition after the gathering as it was before.

There is a belief that if the citizens of Hilo are shown to what great importance the fair has grown it will be possible to have interest taken in the purchasing of a site and erecting a suitable building for the next fair.

The board is requested to give an early answer to the request as possible and to make any rules and restrictions as to the use of the wharf as they may deem fit.

CHAMBERLAIN BILL TO INCREASE ARMY PASSES IN SENATE

Gathering Diplomatic Clouds and Public Sentiment Spur Upper House of Congress To Act For Better National Land Defense

GUARD IS INCLUDED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Spurred to instant action by the gathering diplomatic clouds on the international horizon the senate yesterday rushed through the passage of the Chamberlain bill, providing for the increase of the standing army to a quarter of a million men, and the organization of reserves aggregating three quarters of a million more.

The first step in this action, which was taken amid great excitement, was the passage of an amendment increasing the regular army to 250,000. This was made part of the senate bill by a vote of forty-three to thirty-seven.

The upper house then took up the consideration of the bill as a whole and after a comparatively short debate passed it with a determination that left no doubt of the attitude of the senators toward preparedness.

Substitute For House Measure

The Chamberlain measure is a substitute for the house bill, also providing for an increase of the regular and reserve forces of the United States, and a conference committee at once will begin the work of adjusting the differences.

The impending crisis between this country and the German government, as well as the growth of public opinion, which has been making itself felt more and more during the last few days, is said here to have had a direct bearing upon the action of the senate. Several times senators attempted to introduce amendments tending to reduce the strength of the army, as provided for in the measure under consideration, and each time the senate practically as a whole defeated the amendments. The upper house refused to have anything to do with measures that cut down the forces of the army and the reserve.

Volunteer Reserve Provided For

The federal volunteer reserve plan was reserved in the act as finally passed, although it had been the target for many attacks. It provides for the creation of a body of business and professional men, who shall devote a part of their time each year to intensive training for service, as was done at the famous Plattsburg camp last year and will be done again this summer. This feature of the bill, it was said, will give an estimate strength of the service of 261,000 trained men.

The measure also federalizes the national guard, giving an estimated strength of 280,000 fighting men. It provides, unlike the house measures, aimed at the same object, for the payment of one-quarter of the regular army pay to all enlisted men and noncommissioned officers.

Lieutenants, first and second, will receive a stipulated amount, which may be changed in conference, but it is now set at \$200 per annum while serving with troops. Captains are to receive \$300 a year while actively serving with their commands, and all officers above the grade of captain are to receive \$500.

Special Reserve Provided For War

The passed measure also creates a special reserve to come into being only in war time, and to be made up of school and college youths. This will, it is estimated, add 300,000 to the total of the American army. This feature was introduced by Senator Hardwick, and provides that the schools and colleges shall be provided with instructors by the secretary of war.

Under the terms of the amendment, which was formally adopted yesterday afternoon, students more than eighteen years of age will be subject to the call of the President, after the regulars and militia have been called out in turn. They will, after being mustered into the service, receive the same pay as the regulars and be subject to the same discipline.

BRITAIN'S STEEL EMBARGO STARTS PANIC IN JAPAN

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shipco.)
TOKIO, April 19.—The report that Britain has shut down upon the export of iron or steel, caused a panic among ship builders throughout Japan. Efforts are already being made to buy materials in the United States.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevented during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith and Co., agents for Hawaii.

HIGH SEAS CRISIS SEEMS IMMINENT: RUPTURE NEAR

Disgusted By Failure of Notes To Stop Killing of Americans By Raiders, Mr. Wilson Turns To Legislators For Quick Solution

CLASH IS FORECAST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, April 19.—War with Germany is no longer a bare possibility, but a dark probability of the immediate future. Such is the general belief of governmental officials this morning, while the whole country awaits the statement of the submarine issue which President Wilson has announced that he will deliver today to both houses of congress, met in joint session.

Government officials said last night that they are weary of the repeated assurances from Berlin that lead to nothing save a repetition of offenses, and that they are determined to put an end to the long-drawn negotiations which, beginning with the sinking of the Lusitania and the killing of scores of American men, women and children by a German submarine commander, have dragged along to no purpose for about a year. The negotiations have resulted in nothing but promises that have not been kept, officials pointed out, and assurances which have found but a disputed meaning when fresh offenses caused them to be brought forward.

Ultimatum Now Is Expected

Feeling in this way, there was little surprise yesterday when Washington learned that the joint session of congress had been called for this morning in order to give President Wilson the authority to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and to send an ultimatum to that country demanding immediate punishment of the commander of the Teuton submarine that attacked and almost sank the unarmed English Channel passenger boat Sussex.

It is now regarded as practically certain that an ultimatum voicing this demand, and the further demand that Germany keep the pledges she has made that her submarine warfare will be conducted in accordance with international law and the dictates of humanity, will be sent to Berlin at once. The result of such a demand was forecast when the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, after declaring that he is confident that there will be no break between the United States and his nation, repeated his assertion that Germany does not intend to modify her submarine campaign.

Diplomatic Relations May Break

Diplomatic relations will be severed unless the Kaiser's government yields to the demands of the United States and gives proof of Germany's change of heart. Government officers of high station admitted this last night, and they added that such a break is practically sure to be followed by a declaration of war. They pointed out that such a severing of diplomatic relations between countries had never, in modern history, failed to provoke war, save in the case of Italy and Germany, where the government at Rome, following the declaration of war against Austria, broke off its relations with Germany, but has not as yet declared war on the Kaiser.

However, officials also admitted that they are as yet in the dark regarding the plans of the President, who had not allowed a hint of his note to Berlin to leak out. He has even sworn the cabinet officers to secrecy, and none of them would discuss the submarine situation, or answer questions regarding any phase of it.

Chronological Indictment Coming

Despite this secrecy it is reported that the message which Mr. Wilson will read to congress this morning, will contain a chronological indictment of Germany's whole submarine policy as an offense against the laws of nations and the interests and dictates of humanity. It will, said well-informed persons, declare that it is no longer necessary or advisable to continue the negotiations with Wilhelmstrasse, and that humanity demands immediate action on the part of the United States. He will, it is declared, point out that recent submarine developments, even since the attack on the Sussex, preclude any hope that Berlin will

FRENCH WILL MAKE USE OF CHINESE AS LABORERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, April 18.—Owing to a lack of labor, Chinese will be tried. Five thousand are expected to be brought here within a few months, and twenty Chinese are now here preparing themselves to become interpreters.

RUSSIAN BARK IS SUNK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, April 18.—The Russian bark Schwanen, bound from Scotland to India, has been sunk by a submarine, but without casualties, according to the reports today.